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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/712,795	11/13/2003	Rosanne Crooke	ISIS.003CP1	6394
	7590 04/09/200 RTENS OLSON & BE	EXAMINER		
2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614			EPPS FORD, JANET L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1633	
SHORTENED STATUTORY	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
· 3 MONTHS 04/09/20		04/09/2007	ELECTRONIC	

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jcartee@kmob.com eOAPilot@kmob.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Commence	10/712,795	CROOKE ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
·	Janet L. Epps-Ford	1633					
The MAILING DATE of this communicate Period for Reply	ion appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAIL  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communic  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutor  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will,  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ING DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC, CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a repation. The property of	ATION.  bly be timely filed  HS from the mailing date of this communication.  NDONED (35 U.S.C. & 133)					
Status	·						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed o	n 10 January 2007						
<u> </u>	,,						
closed in accordance with the practice u							
Disposition of Claims	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,					
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>109-145 and 197-215</u> is/are pe	ending in the application						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) <u>125-145 and 197-215</u> is/are all							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>109-116</u> is/are rejected.							
7)⊠ Claim(s) 117-124 is/are objected to.	<u> </u>						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction	and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers							
_							
9) The specification is objected to by the Ex							
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the							
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by	the Examiner. Note the attached the	Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for f a) All b) Some * c) None of:	oreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 1	19(a)-(d) or (f).					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International		·					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachment(s)							
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Sur						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date  Notice of Informal Patent Application							
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6)  Other:							

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 109-145, 197-215 are presently pending.

### Response to Amendment/Arguments

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 2. The rejection of claims 109-124 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement, is withdrawn in response to Applicant's amendment.
- 3. The rejection of claims 142-145 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, is withdrawn in response to Applicant's amendment.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The rejection of claims 142-145 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bennett et al. (US Patent No. 6172216, Published January 9, 2001), is withdrawn in response to Applicant's amendment to the claims.

## Double Patenting

5. The rejection of claims 109-145 on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-34 of copending Application No. 10/920,612, is withdrawn in response to Applicant's amendment to the claims in the copending application.

### New Grounds of rejection

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 7. Claims 109-111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jarvis et al. (WO 98/32846 A2).

Jarvis et al. disclose a nucleotide sequence of 14 base pairs in length (See SEQ ID NO: 347, page 53) that hybridizes to at least 8 contiguous nucleobases of nucleotides 3249-3268 of SEQ ID NO: 3 of the instant application. This nucleotide sequence comprises no more than two mismatches within nucleotides 3249-3268 of SEQ ID NO: 3. The phrase "antisense compound" or "antisense oligonucleotide" set forth in the instant claims is interpreted as an intended use limitation. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Therefore, although the nucleotide sequence structure disclosed in Jarvis et al. is silent in regards to its use as an antisense compound, absent evidence to the contrary, the prior art nucleotide sequence meets all the structural requirements of the instant claim, and thus anticipates the claimed invention.

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 9. Claims 109-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a or e) as being anticipated by Kazemi et al. (WO 200226768 A2).

Kazemi et al. discloses an allele specific oligonucleotide of 15 nucleobases in length, having the following sequence:

AGGCTCAGTCTGCYG (SEQ ID NO: 46); Y is T or C, and said oligonucleotide hybridizes to at least 8 contiguous nucleobases of nucleotides 3249-3268 of SEQ ID NO: 3 of the instant application. This compound comprises a single mismatch within nucleotides 3249-3268 of SEQ ID NO: 3. The phrase "antisense compound" or "antisense oligonucleotide" set forth in the instant claims is interpreted as an intended use limitation. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Therefore, although the nucleotide sequence structure disclosed in Kazemi et al. is silent in regards to its use as an antisense compound or oligonucleotide, absent evidence to the contrary, the Application/Control Number: 10/712,795 Page 5

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prior art nucleotide sequence meets all the structural requirements of the instant claim, and thus anticipates the claimed invention.

Additionally, Kazemi et al. teach that the oligonucleotides of their invention may include modifications, see for example the following passage from page 12 of this reference:

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide" refers to a polynucleotide molecule having less than about 100 nucleotides. A preferred oligonucleotide of the invention is 10 to 35 nucleotides long. More preferably, the oligonucleotide is between 15 and 30, and most preferably, between 20 and 25 nucleotides in length. The exact length of the oligonucleotide will depend on many factors that are routinely considered and practiced by the skilled artisan. The oligonucleotide may be comprised of any phosphorylation state of ribonucleotides, deoxyribonucleotides, and acyclic nucleotide derivatives, and other functionally equivalent derivatives. Alternatively, oligonucleotides may have a phosphate-free backbone, which may be comprised of linkages such as carboxymethyl, acetamidate, carbamate, polyamide (peptide nucleic acid (PNA)) and the like (Varma, R. in Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, A Comprehensive Desk Reference, Ed. R. Meyers, VCH Publishers, Inc. (1995), pages 617-620). Oligonucleotides of the invention may be prepared by chemical synthesis using any suitable methodology known in the art, or may be derived from a biological sample, for example, by restriction digestion. The oligonucleotides may be labeled, according to any technique known in the art, including use of radiolabels, fluorescent labels, enzymatic labels, proteins, haptens, antibodies, sequence tags and the like.

Thus, the oligonucleotides of Kazemi et al. may comprise phosphate modifications, nucleotide derivatives, and may also comprise PNA modifications which comprises wherein the sugar and phosphate backbone is replaced with a polyamide backbone.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

<sup>(</sup>a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 11. Claims 109-116 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kazemi et al. in view of Dempcy et al. (US 6,949,367) and Simeonov et al.
- 12. The discussion of Kazemi et al. as set forth above is incorporated here. However, Kazemi et al. does not teach 2'-O-methoxyethyl or bicyclic sugar modifications.

Dempcy et al. teach the use of 2'-O-methoxyethyl modifications in oligonucleotides, wherein the modified oligonucleotides exhibit increased mismatch discrimination (col. 52, lines 2-17).

Simeonov et al. teach the use of oligonucleotide primers bearing locked nucleic acid-modifications in application of allele specific PCR. Simeonov et al. concluded that primer probes bearing LNA modifications have superior properties in the discrimination of single nucleotide variations.

It would have been obvious to the ordinary skilled artisan at the time of the instant invention to combine the teachings of Kazemi et al., Dempcy et al. and Simeonov et al. in the making of the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification since the oligonucleotides of Kazemi et al. are disclosed as useful in the identification of specific alleles in a target nucleic acid, and the modifications of Dempcy et al. and Simeonov et al. are specifically disclosed as useful for increasing the properties of modified oligonucleotides for discrimination of nucleotide variations.

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### Claim Objections

13. Claims 117-124 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### Conclusion

- 14. Claims 125-145, and 197-215 are allowable over the prior art.
- 15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Janet L. Epps-Ford whose telephone number is 571-

272-0757. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 10:00 AM through 6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joseph Woitach can be reached on 571-272-0739. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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anet L. Epps Ford, Ph.D

Primary Examiner

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